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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
09/891,284	06/27/2001	Kyoung Sub Kim	8733.438.00	8733.438.00 1850 EXAMINER	
30827 7.	590 12/14/2005		EXAM		
MCKENNA LONG & ALDRIDGE LLP			WARREN, MATTHEW E		
1900 K STREE WASHINGTO	T, NW N, DC 20006		ART UNIT	ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER	
	•		2815	···	
		DATE MAILED: 12/14/2005			

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
	09/891,284	KIM ET AL.				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	1 / PW			
	Matthew E. Warren .	2815				
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence ad	ddress			
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DA  - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period w.  - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 16(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tim rill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONE	N. nely filed the mailing date of this o D (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status						
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 10 No.	ovember 200 <u>5</u> .		•			
2a) ☐ This action is <b>FINAL</b> . 2b) ☑ This	action is non-final.					
3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the ments is						
closed in accordance with the practice under E	x parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 45	53 O.G. 213.				
Disposition of Claims						
4) ☐ Claim(s) 1-13 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdray 5) ☐ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ☐ Claim(s) 1-13 is/are rejected. 7) ☐ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) ☐ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	vn from consideration.		·			
Application Papers						
9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.						
10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.						
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).						
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.						
11) I he oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex	aminer. Note the attached Office	Action or form P	10-152.			
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119			•			
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign  a) All b) Some * c) None of:  1. Certified copies of the priority documents  2. Certified copies of the priority documents  3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority application from the International Bureau  * See the attached detailed Office action for a list	s have been received. s have been received in Applicati ity documents have been receive ı (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	on No ed in this National	I Stage			
Attachment(s)						
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)						
Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  Paper No(s)/Mail Date  5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)  Paper No(s)/Mail Date						
S. Patent and Trademark Office		<del></del>	·			

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## **DETAILED ACTION**

This Office Action is in response to the RCE and Amendment filed on November 10, 2005.

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1, 3-6, 8-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the Applicant's Prior Art Figure 3 (APAF) in view of Suzuki et al. (US 5,637,007).

In re independent claims 1, 3, 5, 8, and 10 the APAF (fig. 3) shows a lamp apparatus for a liquid crystal display comprising a lamp (2) for generating light, a wire (3) for supplying external electric power to the lamp, a soldering (4) for connecting the lamp to the wire, a holder (5) for enclosing the soldering, and a lamp housing (1) for enclosing the holder and the lamp. The APAF shows all of the elements of the claims except the resin in the holder between the soldering and the holder. Suzuki et al. shows (fig. 1) a connector structure in which a housing (2) including wires (3) are connected to a terminal (4) by solder (col. 3, lines 62-67). A resin (10) fills a cavity (5) to provide a seal and fix the wires to their terminals (col. 4, lines 18-28). If the resin of Suzuki et al. is applied to the holder of the APAF, then the solder of the combined invention would inherently resist external forces as the applicant's claimed invention does because the

same materials and structure are used. Furthermore, when the resin of Suzuki et al. is applied to lamp apparatus of the APAF, then the resin will be between both the soldering and the holder and the wire and the holder. Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the lamp housing of the APAF 3 by inserting resin into the holder portion and enclose the wire at the end of the housing as taught by Suzuki to seal the cavity and fix wires to their terminals.

In re claims 4 and 9, the APAF 1 shows the lamp apparatus is installed at each side of the liquid crystal display case.

In re claims 6, 11, and 12, the APAF 3 shows a soldering (4) electrically connecting the lamp to the wire and a holder (5) passing through the lamp housing to enclose the lamp, wire and the soldering.

Claims 2, 7, and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Applicant's Prior Art Figure 3 (APAF) in view of Suzuki et al. (US 5,637,007) as applied to claims 1, 5, and 10 above, and further in view of Saito (JP 4-46314).

In re claims, 2, 7, and 13, the APAF in view of Suzuki et al. shows all of the elements of the claims except the specific material of the resin. Saito discloses (abstract and fig. 4) an LCD element having a resin material of epoxy (12) at an end of device to form a reliable seal without bubbles or moisture. Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to

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modify the resin of the APAF and Suzuki by using specific resins such as epoxy at taught by Saito to form a reliable seal.

## Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed with respect to claims 1-13 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. The applicant primarily asserts that the prior art references do not show all of the elements of the claims, specifically that the Applicant's Prior Art Figures (or ARA) and Suzuki do not show that a resin is "filled in a cavity formed in the holder having the soldering and the wire." The examiner believes that the prior art references show all of the elements of the claims. As stated in the rejection above, the ARA figure 3 already shows that the holder has a cavity that contains the soldering and the wire. When the resin of Suzuki is combined with the ARA, the resin fills the cavity having the solder and wire of the lamp apparatus just as the resin fills the cavity of Suzuki which contains wires and connecting terminal (solder). Furthermore, Suzuki alone shows the limitation in question. Suzuki's figure 1 shows that housing (7) has a cavity (5) containing wires (3) and solder (not shown but disclosed in col. 3, lines 62-67). Therefore, the resin (10) is filled in the cavity formed in the holder having the soldering and the wire. Thus, the prior art references alone or in combination show the limitations in question and when combined, show all of the elements of the claims. The 35 USC 103 rejection above is still proper and shall remain.

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Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Matthew E. Warren whose telephone number is (571)

272-1737. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Thur and alternating Fri

9:00-5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Kenneth Parker can be reached on (571) 272-2298. The fax phone number

for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

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published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR.

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December 1, 2005

SPE Kenneth Packer

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